

HISTORY
REVISION EXAM – III

Time : 3 Hrs

Total Marks : 90

I. answer the all questions

20 X 1 = 20

1. The noble who led the protest that led to Tennis Court Oath was
(a) Marat (b) Danton (c) Lafayette (d) Mirabeau
2. Assertion (A): The rising bourgeoisie wanted their political power to match their economic status.
Reason (R): They wanted to have a voice in government.
(a) Both A and R correct. R explains A (b) Both A and R correct. R does not explain A
(c) A is correct but R is wrong (d) A is wrong but R is correct
3. Laissez Faire is a word coined by .
(a) John A. Hobson (b) Karl Marx (c) Fischer (d) Gournay
4. England decided on free trade policy in
(a) 1833 (b) 1836 (c) 1843 (d) 1858
5. In which year did Japan invade and seize Manchuria from China?
(a) 1931 (b) 1932 (c) 1933 (d) 1934
6. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, a plebiscite was to be held in in January 1935.
(a) Sudetenland (b) Rhineland (c) Saar (d) Alsace
7. Suez Canal connects the Red Sea with the _____
(a) Gulf of Aden (b) Gulf of Khambat (c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Arabian Sea
8. Trygve Lie, the first Secretary General of the UNO, belonged to _____
(a) Burma (b) Japan (c) Singapore (d) Norway
9. During the French Revolution was dissatisfied with the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen, as it excluded women.
(a) Olympe de Gouges (b) Mary Antoinette (c) Roget de Lisle (d) Robespierre
10. Which country presented 21 demands to the President of the newly established Chinese Republic?
(a) France (b) Russia (c) Japan (d) Britain
11. In 1939 Germany signed Non-aggression pact with
(a) Austria (b) Italy (c) Russia (d) Britain
12. Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
Statement I: The Birth of UNO coincided with the beginning of Cold War.
Statement II: During the Cold War period, the UNO played an important role in preventing wars.
Statement III: But in disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator.
(a) I, II (b) II, III (c) I, III (d) All the above
13. The official residence of Louise XVI was
(a) Versailles (b) Toulon (c) Marseilles (d) Tuileries
14. Which one of the following was not part of the Central Powers?
(a) Bulgaria (b) Austria-Hungary (c) Turkey (d) Montenegro
15. German forces suffered their first reverses at
(a) Potsdam (b) El Alamein (c) Stalingrad (d) Midway
16. On 24 October 1945, the UNO came into existence with _____
(a) 100 members (b) 72 members (c) 51 members (d) 126 members
17. Boston Tea Party incident took place in the year
(a) 1775 (b) 1773 (c) 1784 (d) 1799
18. With imminent attack on Paris, the French Government moved to
(a) Marseilles (b) Bordeaux (c) Lyons (d) Versailles
19. Which of the following pairs is correct?
1) General de Gaulle - France
2) Haile Selassie - Ethiopia
3) General Badoglio - Japan
4) Admiral Yamamoto - Italy
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) All are correct
20. _____ city acquired the nickname "Cottonopolis".
(a) Manchester (b) Lancashire (c) Liverpool (d) Glasgow

II. Answer any seven questions. Question number 30 is compulsory.

7 X 2 = 14

21. What impact did the European settlement in North America make on the indigenous population?
22. Why did Germany want to isolate France?

23. Why did Germany withdraw from the League of Nations in 1933?
24. What was the background for the formation of Rome-Berlin Axis?
25. Point out the significance of the “Uniting for Peace” resolution passed by the UN General Assembly.
26. What was the background to the Hungarian Crisis?
27. Discuss the three Estates of the ancien regime.
28. Highlight the essential features of Industrial Revolution.
29. What was “Triple Intervention”?
30. Write a short note about the Korean War.

III. Answer any seven questions. Question number 40 is compulsory.

7 X 3 = 21

31. What happened in Germany during the second phase of Industrial Revolution?
32. Highlight the sequence of events after America’s entry into the War.
33. Why was Hitler keen on capturing Stalingrad? Point out how his plan turned out to be his “Waterloo”.
34. Highlight the important results of the Second World War
35. Write about the different stages in the final adoption of UN Charter.
36. Give a brief account of Suez Canal Crisis.
37. Long before the revolution of 1789, there was a revolution in the realm of ideas. Explain.
38. How did the first Moroccan crisis happen?
39. How was Trench Warfare fought?
40. Write a short note any three of the following. ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IMF, FAO

IV. answer the all questions

7 X 5 = 35

41. a) Sketch the course of French Revolution from the storming of Bastille to the execution of Robespierre.
(or)
b) In disputes involving the permanent members of the Security Council, the UNO was a mute spectator. Elucidate this statement from the cold war period experiences.
42. a) Enumerate the causes and the consequences of the First World War.
(or)
b) Discuss the causes, course and results of the American War of Independence
43. a) The Treaty of Versailles was harsh and humiliating for Germany. Substantiate the statement.
(or)
b) Examine to what extent Germany and Hitler were responsible for the outbreak of Second World War.
44. a) The seeds for the Second World War were sowed in the treaty of Versailles. Discuss with reasons.
(or)
b) Discuss the origin of Arab-Israeli conflict and show how subsequent developments caused a major war between the two in 1967.
45. a) Why did Industrial revolution start in England first? What impact did it make on modern society?
(or)
b) Analyse the significance of American Revolution and Discuss the important provisions of the Treaty of Paris signed in 1783.
46. a) Mark the following countries on the world map.
1. France 2. England 3. Germany 4. Russia 5. Italy
(or)
b) Mark the following countries on the world map.
1. United States of America 2. Austria 3. Japan 4. Bulgaria 5. Turkey
47. a) Draw a timeline of any five major events that took place between the two world wars.
(or)
b) Draw a timeline of any five major events that took place worldwide from 1950 to 2000.